UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

District of New Mexico

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

V.

Armando Giron-Najera

Judgment in a Criminal Case

(For Offenses Committed On or After November 1, 1987)

Case Number: 2:09CR02015-001JB USM Number: 39628-051

Defense Attorney: Brian Pori, Appointed

THE DEFENDANT:	Defense Attorne	y. Brian I ori, Appointed		
□ pleaded guilty to count(s) Information □ pleaded nolo contendere to count(s) □ after a plea of not guilty was found guilty on count(s)	s)			
The defendant is adjudicated guilty of these offenses:				
Title and Section Nature of Offense	Offense Ended	Count		
8 U.S.C. Reentry of a Removed Alien, 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1326 (a)(1) and (2)	Sec. 1326(b)(2)	06/02/2009	Number(s)	
The defendant is sentenced as specified in pages 2 through of 1984.	h 5 of this judgment. The	e sentence is imposed und	er the Sentencing Reform Act	
☐ The defendant has been found not guilty on count .☐ Count dismissed on the motion of the United States	s.			
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant must not name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitu				
	December 2,	, 2009		
County of Residence	Date of Imposition of Judgment			
	/s/ James O. Browning			
	Signature of Judge			
		Honorable James O. Browning United States District Judge		
	Name and Title of Judge			
	December 1	1, 2009		
	Date Signed			

Defendant: **Armando Giron-Najera** Case Number: **2:09CR02015-001JB**

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of 24 months.

The Court recommends that Immigration and Customs Enforcement begin removal proceedings during service of sentence.

Defendant Armando Giron-Najera has an offense level of 21 and a criminal history category of III, establishing a guideline imprisonment range is 46 to 57 months. The Court notes the Giron-Najera entered the United States after having been previously deported for a felony conviction. Nevertheless, the Court finds that a variance is warranted and sentences Giron-Najera to a term of 24 months in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.

In arriving at its sentence, the Court has considered the guidelines, but has taken account also of other sentencing goals. Specifically, the Court has considered the guideline sentencing range established for the applicable category of offense committed by the applicable category of defendant. And, after careful review of the considerations and circumstances of this case, the Court believes that the punishment set forth in the advisory guidelines is not appropriate for this case.

The Court then considered the kinds of sentences and ranges that the guidelines establish, and the Court agrees with Giron-Najera that a sentence of 24 months more appropriately balances the factors in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) than does one within the advisory guideline range. First of all, the Court finds that, by any measure, a 24-month sentence reflects the seriousness of this offense. The crime that is before the Court is illegal reentry. The problem with the reentry in this case is that Giron-Najera has a conviction for a crime that the United States considers a crime of violence. Giron-Najera's sole prior crime involved an instance of transporting illegal aliens across the United States border. Without disagreeing with the overall principle that people that are convicted of crimes of violence are deserving of a higher sentence if they come back into the United States with such a conviction, the Court has carefully reviewed the circumstances of that prior crime and finds that there was not any actual violence involved in the crime. The Court also finds that the United States agreed, at the time of that sentencing, that Giron-Najera's role was a minor one. He did what a lot of individuals do: traded some more active involvement, such as driving people to a pick-up site, in exchange for waiver of his own fee for being transported into the United States. Such illegal smuggling of persons into the United States, however, can often end tragically. Fortunately, this one did not, and the Court believes that the reality is that, while it is a crime of violence under the United States` laws, it was not a violent crime in his case.

In the context of Giron-Najera's lack of any other criminal history -- any sort of violence, drinking, or anything else -- it appears to the Court that a 24-month sentence reflects the seriousness of the situation as much as does a 46-month sentence. The Court feels that the sentence promotes respect for the law and, perhaps most importantly, provides a more just punishment. The Court must fashion a sentence that affords adequate deterrence, because Giron-Najera served 8 months in prison and then came back into the United States for largely economic reasons. Thus, the sentence clearly must exceed 8 months, which a 24-month sentence does. The Court also believes that this sentence adequately protects the public. Thus, the Court finds that the sentence fully reflects each of the factors embodied in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

And, while a district court's task is not to come up with a reasonable sentence, but rather to carefully balance the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), the Court believes that a sentence of 24 months is a reasonable sentence. The Court also finds that such a sentence is sufficient without being greater than is necessary to comply with the purposes of punishment set forth in the Sentencing Reform Act. The Court therefore sentences Giron-Najera to a term of 24 months in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.

	The court makes these recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:					
×	The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.					
	The defendant must surrender to the United States Marshal for this district:					
	at on					
	as notified by the United States Marshal.					
	The defendant must surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons:					

Defendant: **Armando Giron-Najera** Case Number: **2:09CR02015-001JB**

SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of 3 years unsupervised.

The defendant shall report to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons. The defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime. The defendant shall not illegally possess a controlled substance.

For offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994:

The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as directed by the probation officer.

	The above drug testing condition is suspended based on the courts determination that the defendant possesses a low risk of future substance
	abuse. (Check, if applicable.)
×	The defendant shall not possess a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or any dangerous weapon. (Check, if applicable).
×	The defendant shall cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. (Check, if applicable).
	The defendant shall register with the state sex offender registration agency in the state where the defendant resides, works, or is a student, as
	directed by the probation officer. (Check, if applicable)
	The defendant shall participate in an approved program for domestic violence. (Check, if applicable)

If this judgment imposes a fine or a restitution obligation, it shall be a condition of probation that the defendant pay any such fine or restitution that remains unpaid at the commencement of the term of supervised release in accordance with the Schedule of Payments set forth in the Criminal Monetary Penalties sheet of this judgment.

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court (set forth below). The defendant shall also comply with the additional conditions on the attached page (if indicated below).

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

- 1) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer;
- 2) the defendant shall report to the probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
- 3) the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
- 4) the defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
- 5) the defendant shall obtain and maintain full time, legitimate employment, or attend a vocational or academic training program throughout the term of supervised release as directed by the probation officer;
- 6) the defendant shall notify the probation officer ten days prior to any change in residence or employment;
- 7) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol and shall not purchase, possess, use, distribute, or administer any controlled substance or any paraphernalia related to any controlled substances, except as prescribed by a physician;
- 8) the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
- 9) the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity, and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
- 10) the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view of the probation officer;
- 11) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer;
- 12) the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer or a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
- 13) as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement;

AO 245B (Rev. 12/03) Sheet 3 Judgment - Page 5 of 5

Defendant: **Armando Giron-Najera** Case Number: **2:09CR02015-001JB**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

The defendant must not reenter the United States without legal authorization.

Defendant: **Armando Giron-Najera** Case Number: **2:09CR02015-001JB**

CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The de	fendant shall pay the following total criminal monetary pena	lties in accordance with the sched	lule of payments.				
×	The Court hereby remits the defendant's Special Penalty Assessment; the fee is waived and no payment is required.						
Totals:	Assessment	Fine	Restitution				
	\$waived	\$0.00	\$0.00				
SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS							
Payments shall be applied in the following order (1) assessment; (2) restitution; (3) fine principal; (4) cost of prosecution; (5) interest;							
(6) pen	alties.						
Payment of the total fine and other criminal monetary penalties shall be due as follows:							
The defendant will receive credit for all payments previously made toward any criminal monetary penalties imposed.							
A	☐ In full immediately; or						
В	\square \$ immediately, balance due (see special instructions re	garding payment of criminal mor	netary penalties).				

Special instructions regarding the payment of criminal monetary penalties: Criminal monetary penalties are to be made payable by cashier's check, bank or postal money order to the U.S. District Court Clerk, 333 Lomas Blvd. NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102 unless otherwise noted by the court. Payments must include defendant's name, current address, case number and type of payment.

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise in the special instructions above, if this judgment imposes a period of imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties shall be due during the period of imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalty payments, except those payments made through the Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are to be made as directed by the court, the probation officer, or the United States attorney.